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Newman's Apologia pro vita sua—1864 and 1865. (Oxford edition.) London: Henry Frowde, 1913. xxx+528 pages. 2s. 6d.

The *Apologia* for many reasons is of perennial interest. This edition is preceded by Newman's and Kingsley's pamphlets and an introduction of 25 pages by Wilfrid Ward. It is followed by an appendix of 88 pages containing Newman's answer in detail to Kingsley's accusations. The correspondence shows the beginning, the development, and the climax of the course of events that led to the publication of the *Apologia*. This climax was reached when Kingsley published his pamphlet entitled, "What, then, does Dr. Newman mean?" It should also be mentioned that the differences between the text of 1864 and 1865 are given. It will be remembered that the controversy centered about Kingsley's quotation from Newman's *Sermons on the Theory of Religious Belief*. "It is not more than a hyperbole to say that, in certain cases, a lie is the nearest approach to truth."

The reader is fortunate in having under one cover about all the material for reaching his own conclusions in regard to this interesting and not perfectly easy debate.

Papers of the American Society of Church History. Second series, Vol. I. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson, Secretary. New York: Putnam, 1913. vi+158 pages. \$3.00.

This collection of papers contains a wide range of discussions, from a comparison of Basil and Jerome, and the letters of Einhard translated, and annotated, to such a modern subject as: "Tendency toward Centralization among American Congregationalists and Baptists." The student of church history cannot afford to overlook this volume.

SCHUBERT, ERNST. *Die evangelische Predigt im Revolutionsjahr 1848.* Giessen: Töpelmann, 1913. 180 pages. M. 4.80.

The year 1848 was a year of revolutions. The revolutionary spirit first broke out in France. It went like lightning all over Europe. Nowhere was it more intense or insistent than in Germany. There was a vigorous and determined antagonism between the people and their rulers. The slogan was German unity. The time was at hand for the beginning of constitutional government. There were numerous uprisings. Berlin was barricaded, and everywhere the outlook was threatening.

Now what was the contribution of contemporary German preachers to this movement? It is the purpose of Dr. Schubert to tell us, and to throw some light on the problem of the true relation of preaching to its own times. About eighty leading preachers expressed themselves on the course of events. Some were extremely rationalistic and optimistic, others were extremely orthodox and pessimistic, still others took a middle ground. Numerous passages from the sermons are quoted, and from these the reader can catch the living moving spirit of this critical and spirited time. The volume makes an important collection of sources that have hitherto, so far as the present reviewer knows, been neglected, and sources, too, without which it would be quite impossible fully to interpret this epoch-making year, in the European struggle for civil liberty.

Taking this as a basis, the author raises the question: Should the preacher discuss in the pulpit contemporary political and social issues? Yes, because if he does not his preaching is sure to be wide of the mark. The past had its own problems, but these